

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY.
TIMES BUILDING.
FOURTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
N.W. AND TENTH STREET.
Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 188.
Business Office, 317.
Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent.
Sunday Edition, Three Cents.
Monthly, by Carrier—
Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents.
Evening, Twenty-five Cents.
Morning, Evening and Sunday, Fifty Cents.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID.

Morning, Evening and Sunday, 35c.
Morning and Sunday, 50c.
Evening and Sunday, 35c.

The Times has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much greater than any other paper, morning or evening, published in Washington. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 6, 1897.

When Doctors Disagree.

No less distinguished a person than Hon. George F. Edmunds, former Senator from Vermont and one of the ablest jurists in the United States, has come to being a victim of the medical profession. No doubt he contemplates his narrow escape with grim satisfaction. Being ill last summer and his regular physician having left on his vacation he was treated by a country doctor for kidney trouble, though all the while he was suffering from typhoid fever. Fortunately his regular doctor returned before the other quack finished him, but meanwhile the patient had lost twenty-five pounds of his avoirdupois and is just beginning to recover from the effects, not of his illness, but of the country doctor's treatment.

The case brings up the all-important query: What shall we do to be saved when the postscript that walked like a thief in the night falls upon us and lays us prostrate? When we take safety in the same symptoms when kidney disease to one disciple of Aesculapius, and typhoid fever to another? What guarantee have we that snailpox may not be mistaken for whoopingcough, or diphtheria treated as scarlet fever? It is simply a fatal. It destroys our confidence in doctors, and makes us feel that we would like to regulate our physical well-being on the same lines as those said to have been in vogue on a certain New England railroad, whose engineer testified that they had no schedules, but just ran "by guess and by God!"

Not the Right Sort.

Residents of Mount Pleasant do not take kindly to the new brand of civil service reform which Chief Pairs, of the fire department, has recently introduced. It will be remembered that Mr. Pairs announced that hereafter in making promotions he will not be governed by the rank of the persons to be promoted, but select them according to his judgment of their fitness. If a vacancy should occur in a firehouse he will not necessarily promote the assistant foreman, but may take some other member of the company. The Mount Pleasant people take exception to this method of civil service administration, and quite properly so. If a man is not fit to be promoted from assistant to foreman, then he is not fit to hold the former position on the other hand, if he is qualified, then the promotion is by right—at least, until promotions as well as appointments are governed by competitive examination.

The little controversy that has arisen in this instance points conclusively to the necessity of the application of the principle and practice of civil service reform to the District government. There can be no doubt but that the public business would be promoted by such a change. The Commissioners, it is true, have of their own volition, instituted a procedure in the appointment and promotion of employees, which is diametrically related to the genuine merit system, but the strictly competitive feature, which, under certain limitations, is the only safe and fair guide in this matter, is still lacking. It is believed that the present Commissioners are favorably inclined to placing employees of the District government on the classified list, but this can only be done by act of Congress. It is difficult to see what objection can be raised against the change, except, of course, that some Congressmen may be still further out of favor from dispersing official patronage as a reward for political services rendered them individually. Civil service reform in the District government would cure more ills than one.

Expert Testimony.

Everyone that has paid attention to the manner in which expert testimony is introduced in the trial of criminal cases, and how it is almost always disregarded by the court in charging the jury, must cordially commend the bill introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Morrill. This bill properly places the determination of the expert quality of a witness within the province of the presiding judge, subject, of course, to review by the appellate court, and in cases involving the sanity of a person the court is empowered to appoint a commission of three alienists, one to be chosen by the prosecution, the second by the defense and the third by the court, whose decision is to be accepted as determining the mental condition of the person whose sanity is called in question. Such a procedure would be not only in the interest of justice, but would save both the prosecution and the defense a great deal of money.

There have been frequent examples of expert testimony in the District. In instances involving the sanity of a prisoner, notably in the Gifford and Schneider cases, eminent specialists have appeared on both sides and sworn with the greatest reliability and positiveness that the prisoner was sane and that the insanity, Hypothetical questions, skillfully construed by counsel for the government and for the defense have been submitted to their respective experts and answered to the utmost satisfaction

of the prosecuting counsel and to the utter confusion of the twelve good men and true in the jury box. It does not necessarily reflect creditably upon the honesty of an expert, medical or other, that he seeks for points advantageous to the side that employs him. At any rate, however, such is invariably the case.

It would be entirely different with such a non-partisan commission as is contemplated by Senator Morrill's bill. No other consideration would weigh upon the minds of its members except to ascertain the truth and testify to it, no matter who might be benefited or hurt thereby. It would also serve to shorten materially the duration of a trial, and work further economy in that direction. Taking one consideration with another, it is a good bill to pass.

SOME PERSONS YOU KNOW.

Count Tolstoy is fond of music, but refuses to attend any entertainment for which an admission fee is demanded.

There are now only two ex-judges in England. These surviving ex-occupants of the bench are Lord Field and Sir Edward Fry.

Cecil Rhodes is a hearty supporter of the Salvation Army, and he has made Gen. Booth an offer of land in Rhodesia for the army's use.

Henry Barnard, the well-known educator of Hartford, Conn., who was the originator of the Connecticut reform school bill, adopted by the legislature in 1883, will be eighty-six years old on January 24.

Miss Helen Rhoades, daughter of the Grand Old Man, has given up the principalship of Newman College, Oxford, when she has held for fifteen years, in order to remain with her father and mother. Liliulokalani, the dethroned queen of Hawaii, intends living in Austria. It is reported, and has bought some ground not far from Vienna. A police is to be built on this ground, where her majesty will live in regal state.

"You digma, do this for a livin'hood!" said a fellow-countryman of S. R. Crockett to him in a glibly tone after a lecture. "No," answered Mr. Crockett, "I was thinking that," said the critic, with still deeper solemnity.

The statement that the queen intends to visit Ireland next year is repeated. It is believed that the idea of such a visit has been entertained, but that no final decision on the subject has been taken. The queen has paid three visits to Ireland in 1849, 1853 and 1861.

Prof. Sir Douglas Maclean, M. D., LL. D., who is the eldest brother of the Archbishop of York, has decided to resign the chair of forensic medicine in Edinburgh University at the end of this year. Sir Douglas has held this office since 1862, and it is worth about \$800 a year.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Green Harbor, Mass., Jan. 5.—Major Erasmus W. Emerson, of this place, died suddenly yesterday from heart trouble, at the age of sixty years. Major Emerson was at one time librarian of Columbia College, South Carolina, and was made colonel and aide-de-camp of the State National Guard on the staff of the governor of South Carolina.

DEATH IN THE AIR OF CITIES.

The Smithsonian Institution will soon publish three of the essays obtained in the great Houghton prize competition in which awards were made last year.

They will be issued both in the annual report of the Institution and separately. In all about 12,000 copies of each will be printed. They will be distributed wherever it seems learning will be most effectively advanced.

The essays selected for publication at this time are among the most popular in the method of treatment. The general subject, of course, is that upon which the competition was based, viz. the relation of the atmosphere to the welfare of man.

One is the treatise on "Air and Life," by Alfred de Vigny, of Paris, for which the prize of \$1,000 was awarded. It is an elaboration of the paper upon the same subject by M. de Vigny which was reprinted in the Smithsonian report for 1893. Another is by Francis A. R. Russell, vice president of the Royal Meteorological society of Great Britain. The subject is "The Atmosphere in Relation to Life and Health." This makes a book of 160 pages by itself.

The third is entitled "Air of Towns," and is by Prof. J. B. Cohen of Yorkshire College, near Leeds, England. It is well illustrated and contains a great deal of matter of general interest in all large cities. Dr. Cohen thinks the ideal city would have a smokeless atmosphere, through which the sun would shine with the full brilliancy of the open country, and would be fringed with wide streets, interrupted by open spaces with green trees and flower beds. If people can be convinced of the possibility of this condition he says a long step will have been taken toward procuring them.

Of course, all that Washington lacks of this ideal now is the smokeless atmosphere, and the Commissioners have already for more than a year been investigating methods by which the smoke nuisance may be abated in part at least.

The cumulative effect of imperceptible changes in the atmosphere is pointed out as an insidious source of danger to health. This is compared to the effect of white lead taken internally in minute doses. It is in this produces the effect of a poisonous dose. This is known to the medical profession as cumulative poisoning. Bad air also furnishes an example of cumulative poisoning.

The quality of the air we breathe is little noticed, because it is free. If we had to buy air at so much per pound we should notice the difference between it as quickly as in the case of butter. There is this difference in the case of food: the digestive organs reject the harmful portions, but the respiratory organs have no way of rejecting the bad part of the air until after the damage is done.

The results of a large number of experiments, both by the writer and by other investigators, in the same line, are given. The latest facts in regard to the constitution of the air, both in cities and in the country, are presented, and the conclusion drawn from them as to the effect of the air of cities upon human life and health.

Dr. Bunsome quoted as follows: "Ague vapors, arising from the breath and from the general surface of the body, contains a minute proportion of animal refuse matter, which has been proved by actual experiment to be a deadly poison. It is the substance which gives the peculiar, close, unpleasant smell perceived on leaving fresh air and entering confined space occupied by human beings or other animals. Air thus charged has been fully proved to be the great cause of scrofulous and tuberculous diseases. It is the home and nur-

ber of those subtle microscopic forms of life that have lately become so well known as germs of disease. It is probably the source of a large part of the increase of mortality that seems inevitably to follow the crowding together of the inhabitants of towns."

This is corroborated by Dr. Foster, Du Bois-Raymond, Dr. Carpenter and Sir Douglas Galton.

A series of experiments by Dr. Brown-Séquard are noted, and the deduction is made that the amount of the poison in the air in cities is about one one-thousandth of one per cent, and whatever its nature, a cumulative effect upon vitality is produced by it. This is followed by some interesting directions as to methods of ventilation.

In approaching the smoke problem Dr. Cohen first points out the cause of smoke. It is the failure to supply sufficient air for combustion at the moment when the carbon is hot enough to burn. The result is the escape of heat-giving material and the loss of fuel. The total actual loss in this way in England in a year is said to be very large. The solution is very simple in statement. It is only necessary to feed the flame more air and catch the loose carbon with oxygen at a time when it is at a temperature to produce fire. Practically, however, this is very difficult of accomplishment.

A careful and laborious inquiry was conducted to determine the constitution and effect of smoke. Dr. Cohen estimates upon a calculation that the amount of soot that daily goes into the air at Leeds is twenty tons, and of this half a ton falls upon the city. Of the half a ton twenty to twenty-five pounds, sticks, that is, is not removed by rain.

Analysis of samples of soot showed that it contained among other things ammonium sulphate, sulphate of lime and sulphuric acid. These corrosive acids have a marked effect in the course of years upon vegetation, upon buildings and upon human life.

Another analysis of two samples of soot, one obtained by melting soot, the other from a chimney sweep, shows "14 to 15 per cent of nasty sticky oil."

It is the sulphur of soot in the air that makes the town fog so choking and irritating in its effects. This sulphur coming from all varieties of coal is converted in the open air into sulphuric or sulphurous acid and injures the tissues of the body at the same time it dwarfs plant life and corrodes brick and stone structures.

"The effect of breathing such a filthy atmosphere," says the paper, "can only be indirectly gauged. That it plays no insignificant part in clogging the air passages and in bringing about the high mortality from respiratory diseases, so conspicuous in all industrial towns, can not for a moment be doubted."

In concluding a considerable space is devoted to methods of removing smoke, but no choice is made between them. The importance of a law with an inspector to enforce it is vigorously urged.

COMING TO THE THEATERS.

Columbia.

Albert Chevalier, the famous coster-monger, with a company of London entertainers, comes to the Columbia Theater next week for eight performances. This is an engagement which may be looked forward to with every assurance that it will be one of popular as well as polite interest.

Chevalier has made a name for himself as a singing comedian of exceptional talent, some critics having even gone so far as to denominate him a comic-opera singer. He has lifted the life of the comic-opera singer of the London shows into the realm of publicity and the romance of stardom, and his fun and pathos have idealized the genus.

He will sing all his favorite and famous songs, and the company accompanying him is said to be one of positive merit.

Lafayette.

The sale for the grand opera season at the Lafayette Square Opera House the latter half of next week is record breaking in its enormity for this city in the week. There are thirty-three boxes in the Lafayette and every one of these has been sold for every performance. The sale on the boxes already amounts beyond \$5,000.

Four performances of exceptional brilliancy have been planned. The first night, Thursday, will be Melba night. The diva will sing "Marguerite in Faust."

For the second performance Mr. Danrosch will give Washington its first presentation of Wagner's "Die Walkure." Mohor-Ravestine will sing the leading role. Mrs. Gaski will sing Elizabeth at the only matinee, Saturday, when "Tannhauser" will be given by Powell, Vollmar, Kraus, Mertens, Ernst and others. The last opera to be given will be "Siegfried," with Kalsch, Fischer, Mohor-Ravestine and Elshensht.

The Lafayette will present on these evenings the most brilliant scene possible in any theater in America excepting only New York's Metropolitan and Chicago's Auditorium. The profusion of boxes permits a display of modish elegance bound to rival the famous Metropolitan nights.

National.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the coming production of the Hanlon Brothers' new "Superba," which opens on Monday night at the National for one week continuance, with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

"Superba" concludes this Saturday night an extended engagement in New York, where its many charming features and the magnitude of its presentation has excited no end of favorable comment. It is also lately new from beginning to end this year. Scenery effects, dialect introduction specialties, illusions, all are new; so that one need not think it is going to see the "Superba" of old in this year's elaborate performance. Hardly a feature will be recognized in the cast of this year, so successful have the Hanlon Brothers been in their search for novelties. Consequently the specialties will be quite as effective.

The new features are said to be that the Hanlon Brothers have ever given, and the magical power of the entertainment will be far more startling in its many new attributes. When it is said that fully a hundred people are necessary for the proper production of "Superba," one can realize the magnitude of this form of entertainment. Miles upon miles of rope are necessary in the rigging of the Hanlon Brothers are carrying, and the stage force is usually tripled in most theaters in which they play.

Academy.

"The Woman in Black," the much-talked-of melodrama by H. Grattan-Dunkley, under the management of Jacob Litt, the well-known manager, comes to the Academy next week. It deals with some interesting phases of metropolitan life, and presents a strong story of love and devotion, while the comedy scenes are said to be very clever and the production as a whole entirely up to the standard of excellence of Manager Litt's other attractions.

One big scene in the play is a representation of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, in front of the Hoffman House, on the night of a hotly contested election, requiring on the stage over 100 people. The crowd is seen, while the action of the play goes on, reading the election returns, which are thrown by means of a stereoscopic upon the side of a building. The excitement is increased by the appearance of a torchlight procession, and plenty of music, red fire and noise combine to make this one of the most realistic scenes yet presented on the stage.

The company is an unusually clever one, and includes such well-known Washington favorites as Agnes Herndon, James Lackaye, Lena Merrile, Herbert Cartwright, Mildred St. Pierre, J. B. Cooper, Anna Cumberland, Albert A. Andrus, Susie Forrester and L. R. Willard.

Grand.

The first presentation in this city of "Fallen Among Thieves," Thomas H. Davis and William T. Keogh's latest successful drama from the pen of Frank Harvey, author of "The Wages of Sin," "Woman Against Woman," and other notable successes, will occur on Monday next at the Grand.

It comes with elaborate scenery and a remarkably strong cast. The play is said to be replete with stirring situations, startling climaxes, and through it all there ripples a vein of the most refined and exquisite comedy. It is one of the most pronounced successes produced in this country or in England in recent years.

The cast is the most complete ever seen in a similar play, and the scenic effects, particularly the imposing High Bridge scene, with its colossal arches, illuminated roadway and river of real water, is unequalled for beauty and realism. The striking feature in "Fallen Among Thieves" is the high dive made by a woman in the Bridge scene from the top of the stage into a tank of water, which is extremely thrilling, other equally important scenes in the play are those representing the interior of a gilded gambling palace in New York city and an old New England homestead in Vermont in winter.

Manager Whitesell has arranged for a week of the Noss Jolly Company of comedians and musicians at his popular Bijou Theater, beginning next Monday. The Nosses are considered, by those who know them, to be as good comedians as any that appear at any popular priced houses.

Their performances are especially attractive because they depart from the general run of theatrical attractions. The company is made up of talented musicians, who play on every conceivable instrument, and extract music from everything about them, even to the laughs from the audience.

The musical numbers intersperse the entire comedy and afford an evening of enjoyment, heartily entered into by everyone in the audience.

Lycium.

Manager Kernan's attraction for next week will be the original London Gaiety Girls Burlesque Company, with its host of pretty girls and clever comedians, all gorgeously arrayed in the most elaborate and costly raiments. The curtain rises on a very funny burlesque satire entitled "The Century Club," which introduces the entire company in songs and dances. There is an excellent scope for the comedians, and during the entire first part fun runs rampant. The olio is an exceptional one, and contains many high-class specialties.

The closing feature of the program will be an original burlesque, introducing two new and up-to-date sensations.

IN PARVO.

Maine lumbermen are anxiously waiting for snow.

Last year 17,500,000 pounds of hops were imported from the United States by British brewers.

The October copper production of the United States was the largest of any month on record.

On June 15 license No. 250,000 was issued in Chicago, representing the first half million people married in that city since the great fire of 1871.

The coming legislature of South Dakota will be petitioned to pass a law for the protection of the public against incompetent dentists in that State.

It is now proposed that there be a congress of Jews who have intermarried with Gentiles, that the advantage of such intermarriages may be set forth in a fitting manner.

Chicago is about to establish a municipal pawnshop, modeled after the Mont de Piété of Belgium and Paris. It is to be controlled by a corporation with a capital of \$200,000.

The cotton receipts at Athens, Ga., have already passed beyond 50,000 bales, the total of last year's receipts, and when the season is over will have reached at least 65,000 bales. About 8,000 bales are on hand at the different warehouses.

The city of Lowell, Me., with a population of about 80,000 inhabitants, burns its garbage for about 80 cents a ton. The cost of operating its plant one week, during which 100 tons of garbage were burned, was \$80.75. Burning at the rate of 100 tons per week, the cost of operating such a furnace is about \$1,200 per year.

The wheelmen of Macon, Ga., are up in arms against the license tax on bicycles. They are going to test the legality of the tax in the courts, and will be backed in the fight by the National League of American Wheelmen, who will employ counsel to fight the case and carry it to the Supreme Court if need be.

QUEER FACTS.

The queen has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Owing to the dry, cold atmosphere, not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.

The lord mayor of London wears a badge of office which contains diamonds valued at \$120,000.

There are still 20,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface that have not been explored.

Imperfect teeth are a sure sign of civilization. Perfect teeth are found, as a rule, only among savages.

The crackling sound of freshly-ignited wood or coal is caused by the air or liquid contained in the pores expanding by heat and bursting the covering in which it is confined.

The air is so clear in the Arctic regions that conversation can be carried on easily by persons two miles apart. It has also been asserted, on good authority, that at Gibraltar the human voice has been distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

DOCTOR MCCOY'S IMMENSE PRACTICE

In Spite of Its Magnitude All Patients Receive the Same Thorough Course of Treatment—To Cure, to Cure Speedily and to Cure Permanently the Purpose, and the Result as Proved by the Multitude of Witnesses.

THERE ARE TODAY UNDER TREATMENT BY DOCTOR MCCOY IN THIS CITY MORE PATIENTS THAN WERE EVER BEFORE AT ANY ONE TIME UNDER THE CARE OF ANY ONE DOCTOR OR ANY THREE DOCTORS, AND STILL EACH PATIENT RECEIVES THE SAME THOROUGH COURSE OF TREATMENT THAT HE WOULD RECEIVE IF HE WERE THE ONLY ONE TO CURE, TO CURE SPEEDILY AND TO CURE PERMANENTLY, IS THE SOLE PURPOSE OF DOCTORS MCCOY AND COWDEN.

THE RESULTS OF THIS PURPOSE ARE GRATIFYING TO THEM AND TO THEIR THOUSANDS OF PATIENTS IS AMPLY PROVEN BY THE AVAILANCE OF TESTIMONY THAT FROM DAY TO DAY IS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPERS OF THIS CITY. VOLUNTARY WORDS OF PRAISE AND THANKFULNESS ARE THESE FROM THOSE WHO WERE DEAF AND NOW HEAR, AND FROM THOSE WHO SUFFERED FROM MANY GRIEVOUS AFFLICTIONS, AND WHO HAVE GONE FORTH STRONG AND WELL.

A WELL-KNOWN ATTORNEY SO DEAF THAT HE HAD TO GIVE UP PRACTICE.

Robert Patterson, Attorney-at-Law, St. Mary's, W. Va., while taking treatment he stayed with his daughter, Mrs. S. V. King, 471 Maryland avenue, city. He says: "I had been deaf for thirty years. Physicians had told me that my case was absolutely hopeless. I was so deaf that in order to understand anything it was necessary for me to stand right against the person addressing me."

"In court, in order to hear what the judge or opposing counsel said, or to understand the answers of the witnesses on the stand, it was necessary for me to put my ear almost against the mouth of the speaker."

"I became so deaf, finally, that I was obliged to give up my profession as a lawyer."

"My improvement under the treatment of Dr. McCoy has been simply wonderful. The first improvement that I noticed was when I heard two men who were talking behind me on the street. I thought some one was calling me, but on turning round I was talking to each other. I am able now, sure to know what is going on around me by the sense of hearing. I can again hear the noise of traffic, and all conversation, both of which for a long time I had been totally oblivious to. I can hear the closing of a door and the rumble of a carriage, the electric cars, the ringing of the door bell and the ticking of a clock, all of which sounds had been totally shut out from me for many years."

Samuel Allen, 504 Harrison St. Anacostia, D.C., aged 72 yrs. Cured of Deafness.

THEY WERE DEAF; NOW THEY HEAR.

Samuel Allen, 504 Harrison St., Anacostia, D.C., aged seventy-two years. "I had been deaf from childhood. My right ear was absolutely stone deaf. My left ear had become nearly so. I could not hear conversation, or any except the very loudest sounds. I can hear again clearly and distinctly."

J. R. Pearson, 904 K St. S.W., connected with the Ordnance Department, Navy Yard. "I had been deaf for fifteen years. I was stone deaf in my left ear. My right ear was constantly growing worse. My hearing has been completely restored."

J. W. Palmer, 1005 G St. N.W. "I had been deaf of hearing for four years. I could not hear the ticking of a watch or clock right against my ear. My hearing has been restored."

F. F. Milligan, 1115 4th St. N.E. "I was very deaf when I went to Dr. McCoy. I had been deaf 14 years. My hearing is completely restored."

Mrs. Maria Bradley, 1119 F St. S.W. "I had been deaf in the left ear for 32 years. Shortly before going to Dr. McCoy I became deaf also in the right ear. My hearing is again perfect."

Wm. Artz, 3136 M St. N.W. "I had been deaf for three months. Ringing and roaring noises in my head made it impossible for me to hear anything. Under Dr. McCoy's treatment I am completely cured."

Mrs. Thomas Moore, Brookland, D.C. "I was so deaf that when I played the piano I could not hear the notes. My ears discharged a great deal. Dr. McCoy restored my hearing and stopped the discharge."

Mrs. M. A. Kirby, Camp Springs, Prince George's Co., Md. "I had been so deaf for fifteen years that I could not hear a bell ring or the preaching in church. My hearing has been completely restored by Doctors McCoy and Cowden."

J. P. Steiner of the Firm of Hamilton & Co., Manufacturing Tobaccoists, Cambridge, Va. "When I went to Dr. McCoy I was totally deaf in my left ear. My hearing has been completely restored."

Rev. L. L. Smith, 600 6th St. S.W., clerkman of the Church of the United Brethren. "For 14 months I had been so deaf that I could not hear a word of ordinary conversation, and I found great difficulty in attending to my everyday duties. Dr. McCoy has completely restored my hearing. I most heartily recommend his treatment."

Mrs. B. Marcy, Centerville, Va. "I was so deaf when I went to Dr. McCoy that I could not hear the bells ring or the whistles blow. I can now hear all sounds distinctly, and understand conversation in ordinary tone."

Master Cyril Odell, 215 9th St. S.W. "My mother says: 'Cyril was stone deaf when we took him to Dr. McCoy. He could not understand a spoken word. He hears everything now perfectly.'"

O. W. Bailey, 918 7th St. S.W. "My left ear was totally deaf, and my right ear nearly so. When I went to Dr. McCoy and Cowden the hearing of both ears has been restored, so that I can hear perfectly."

DOCTOR MCCOY'S BOOK

FREE TO ALL.

The most popular of Doctor McCoy's writings on those diseases for the cure of which he has become famous have been for the benefit of his patients condensed into one little book. This little book contains his famous MONOGRAPH ON DEAFNESS, his MONOGRAPH ON CATARRH, and his MONOGRAPH ON THE SKIN. From a careful reading of the MONOGRAPH ON THE SKIN, the patient may learn all that he needs to know regarding diseases of the outer covering of the body—the skin. From the MONOGRAPH ON CATARRH the patient may learn all he needs to know regarding diseases of the inner lining of the body—the mucous membrane. Doctor McCoy's book may be obtained free by application at the office or by writing for it.

DR. MCCOY'S RECORD.

The Six Years of Preparation.

Matriculation University of New York 1876
First honor man in his class. 1879
Winner of famous Loomis prize, February, 1879.
Candidate for Bellevue Hospital appointment, March, 1879.
Member of the New York Hospital, 1879.
Physician of Bellevue Hospital, 1879.
During service at Bellevue elected acting physician to training school for nurses, April, 1880.
Served as resident physician to Bellevue Hospital, 1879-1880.
Study in hospitals of London and Dublin 1881.

Formulation of regular treatment for chronic troubles as a result of hospital experience. 1882
Formulation of regular treatment for the cure of catarrh, bronchitis and lung diseases. 1883
Assessment of Dr. McCoy's treatment introduced voluntarily by well-known journalists, with pictures and interviews of patients cured. 1884
Dr. McCoy treating over one thousand patients a month. 1885
Extension of office facilities by employment of students from Bellevue 1885-1886.
The second visit to Europe for further hospital study and research. 1886
Serving in the laboratory of Prof. Koch. 1890
Study in Clinique Hospital of Berlin. 1890
Royal Clinique under V. von Bergmann. 1891
Formulation of a system of medicine based on the discovery of poison in the blood as the origin of disease. 1891
The system perfected by application and experiment in cases selected from Dr. McCoy's practice. 1892
The world started by Dr. McCoy's discovery of a cure for Deafness, September, 1892.
Location of a permanent office and practice in Washington. March 28, 1896.

CURING CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Mrs. Catherine Cunningham, 1202 E St. N.W., aged 68 years. "Four years ago I had the grip and influenza with a severe cough, from which I suffered ever since until treated by Dr. McCoy. Many nights I could not rest because of the continued fits of coughing. My appetite failed and I lost flesh and strength. I raised large quantities of phlegm and mucus. My right lung felt sore all the time."

"It was with fear that my case was written up, and almost without hope, having tried many different physicians and medicines, that I went to Dr. McCoy and Cowden. Under their treatment I began to improve at once, and that improvement has continued ever since, until now I sleep well all night, my appetite has returned, my cough has almost entirely stopped, and I am gaining in every way every day."

Patrick McGraw, No. 214 E St. N.W., 85 years old. "I had been deaf for twenty years. My hearing has been completely restored."

M. C. McDonough, 1206 21st St. N. W. Cured of Deafness.

M. C. McDonough, 1206 21st St. N.W. Messenger in Quartermaster's Office. "I was so deaf for eight years that I could not hear a sermon in church. Dr. McCoy has completely restored my hearing."

THE TREATMENT THAT CURES CATARRH.

L.